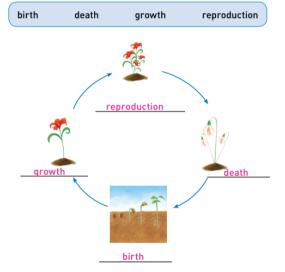
1. Use the word bank to label the stages of the life cycle.



2. Answer true or false.

All plants make flowers. __

false Pollination is when plants eat food. _

All plants go through the life cycle. _

LESSON 1

Lesson Quiz

3. Where could a seed germinate? Circle the pictures below.









4. Look at the picture of the plant and label the parts.

flower leaf roots stem flower stem roots

adult larva egg pupa

larva

2. Circle the animals that lay eggs to reproduce.









3. What is the same about the life cycle of cat and a chicken? What is different?

Both a cat and a chicken begin with birth, reproduce, and end with death. Cats reproduce by live birth and chickens lay eggs.

4. Why is a platypus an odd mammal?

It lays eggs.

Grade 3 • Chapter 3

LESSON 2

Lesson Quiz

5. What helps baby mammals grow?

- a. water
- b. juice
- c. mother's milk
- d. chocolate milk

6. What is the difference between a puppy and a dog? Draw one of each below.

Puppy should be smaller than the dog.

7. Would a sea urchin or a hamster have a longer life span?

sea urchin

8. Wally the dog lived to be 10 years old. Ace the horse lived to be 30 years old. How much longer was Ace's lifespan?

20 years

germinate life cycle pollination reproduce

reproduce A pine tree must _ to make more pine trees.

germinate ____ when they start growing from a seed. Plants ___

All living things go through the <u>life cycle</u>

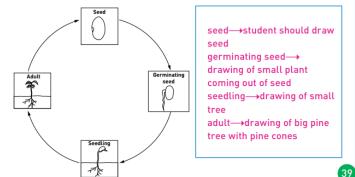
When pollen moves from one flower to another, this is called pollination.

- 2. What does a seed coat do?
 - a. keeps the seed small

c. moves the seed

b. gives the seed food

- d. protects the seed
- 3. This diagram shows a pea plant's life cycle. Draw a pine tree going through its life cycle.



Chapter Test

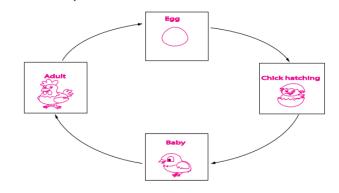
4. How do plants move from one place to another?

Plants move to new places when their seeds are spread away from the adult plant. The wind and animals help seeds move.

5. How do most mammals give birth?

Most mammals give birth to live babies.

6. Draw the life cycle of a bird.



7. How do zebras make new zebras?

a. reproduce b. pollinate

c. lay eggs

d. germinate

Chapter Test

8. During which stages does an insect eat and move?
Circle the correct answers.

egg

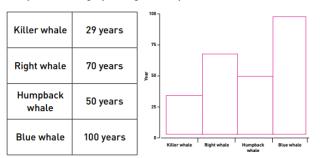
larva

pupa

adult

death

9. Complete the bar graph using the lifespans of different whales.



10. Below is the seedling of a pine tree. Draw a picture of an adult.



Pine tree should be taller, bigger, and have more pine cones.

Chapter Test

11. Like her mom, Kelly has black hair and enjoys reading books.

Which trait is inherited? <u>black hair</u>

Which trait is acquired? <u>reading books</u>

12. Julia has 1 brother with brown eyes and 1 brother with green eyes. She has 2 sisters with brown eyes. How many of Julia's siblings have brown eyes?

3 siblings

13. Val measured the spines of cacti in her yard. Which cacti will most likely survive the longest? Why?

Cactus A	3 cm
Cactus B	2 cm
Cactus C	5 cm

Cactus C because its spines are the longest so it would be harder for

animals to eat it.

14. What advantage do plants and animals living in the desert have?

They can survive on little water.



Volume B: Life Science

NGSS 3-LS1-1

Exit Activity

What Are Some Plant Life Cycles?

TASK: Write the stages of the life cycle of the flowering plant in the correct order. Give a brief description of each stage.

- (germination) Seed begins
 to sprout and grow.
- 4. (adult plant) The grown plant.
- 2. (seedling) Small plant that has just emerged from the seed and ground.
- 3. (pollination) Pollen from another plant is brought to the plant through a pollinator, such as a bee.

Grade 3 • Chapter 3

LESSON 2

Volume B: Life Science

EXIT>

NGSS 3-LS1-1

Exit Activity

What Are Some Animal Life Cycles?

TASK: Complete the graphic organizer. Write the stages of the life cycle of a bird in the correct order.

